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Macrocoma doboszi, a new species from Turkey (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Eumolpinae)

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ABSTRACT. *Macrocoma doboszi*, a new species is described from Turkey. It is well characterized by dark metallic sheen and almost bare dorsum in the male and sparsely setose in the female.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Eumolpinae, *Macrocoma*, Turkey.

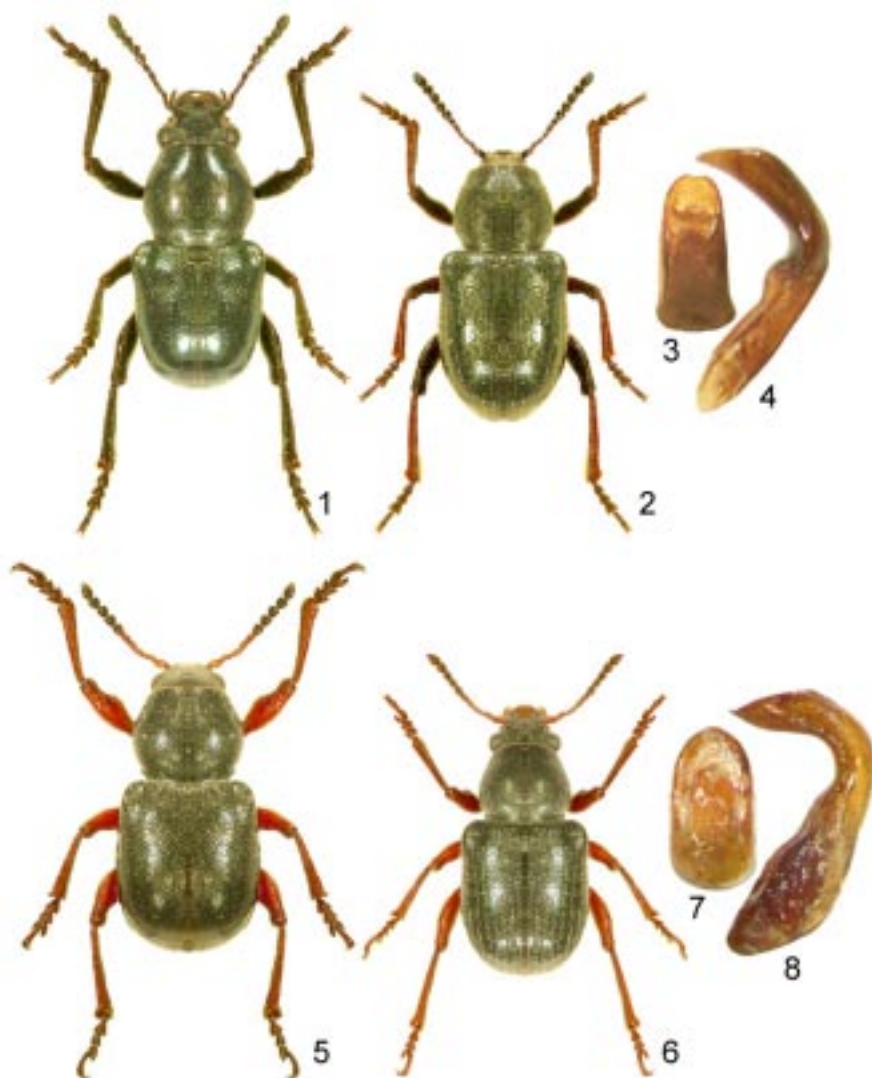
The genus *Macrocoma* WEISE, 1896 from western Palaearctic Region has been reviewed recently by WARCHAŁOWSKI (2001 c). He lists 40 species, including two described by him recently (WARCHAŁOWSKI 2001a, 2001b). Palaearctic species group mostly in western part of the Mediterranean Subregion, especially in northern Africa, eight are endemic to Canary Islands, and nine have been recorded from the Arabian Peninsula. The remaining species are known from the Balkan Peninsula, Asia Minor, the Near East, Iran, and Central Asia. From Turkey four species have been recorded hitherto: *Macrocoma brunnipes* (OLIVIER, 1808), known also from Israel, Syria, and Iraq, *M. delagrangei* (PIC, 1898), known also from Syria, *M. korbi* (PIC, 1901), and *M. rubripes* (SCHAUFUSS, 1862), the most wide spread species known also from Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Caucasian countries, and Turkmenistan.

In the material collected recently during expeditions of Upper Silesian Museum, Bytom, Poland I have found specimens from Turkey representing a new species of *Macrocoma*, very distinct from all Turkish species. Its description is given below.

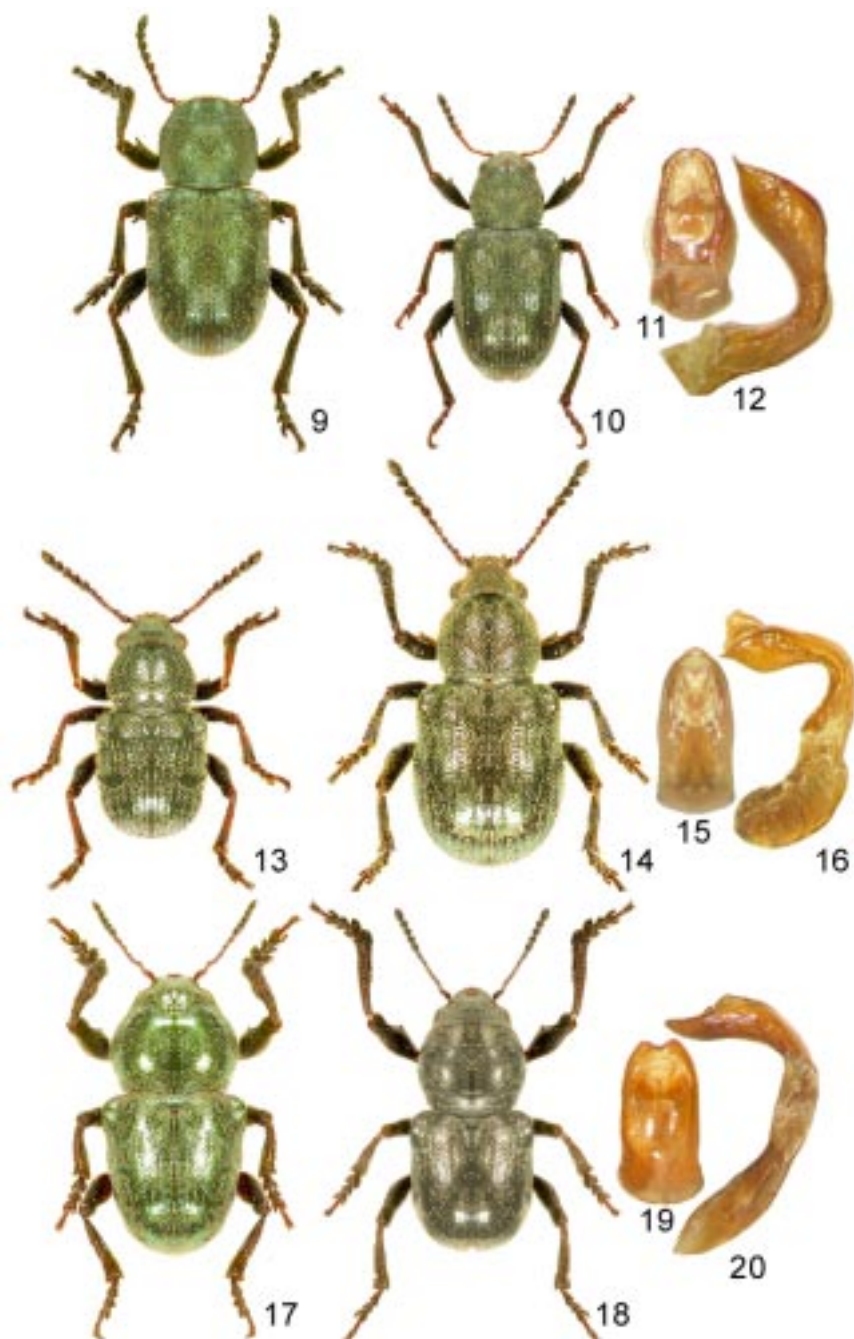
***Macrocoma doboszi* n. sp.**

ETYMOLOGY

Dedicated to my friend Roland DOBOSZ, excellent specialist in Neuroptera and curator of entomological collections in Upper Silesian Museum, who organised several entomological expeditions to Turkey.



1-4. *Macrocoma doboszi*: 1 – male, 2 – female; 5-8. *M. korbi*: 5 – male, 6 – female; 3, 7 – apex of penis dorsal, 4, 8 – penis lateral



9-12. *Macrocoma delagrangei*: 9 – male, 10 – female; 13-16. *M. rubripes*: 13 – male, 14 – female; 17-20. *M. brunnipes*: 17 – male of nominotypical form, 18 – male of ab. *obscuricolor* Pic; 11, 15, 19 – apex of penis dorsal, 12, 16, 20 – penis lateral

DIAGNOSIS

At a first glance it is the most similar to *M. korbi* and *M. brunnipes* ab. *obscuricolor* PIC, 1905 especially in its dark colouration of pronotum and elytra without or with only dark metallic sheen (remaining two Turkish species and nominotypical form of *M. brunnipes* have dorsum distinctly metallic green or bronze), and very short, almost disappearing elytral setation in the male (in remaining three species elytra are distinctly setose in both sexes). *M. korbi* differs in dorsum pure black (with dark green metallic sheen in *M. doboszi*), reddish to brownish-red legs (black, or with only tibiae dark brownish-red in *M. doboszi*), and especially in the structure of aedeagus; *M. korbi* belongs to the species with apex of aedeagus not emarginate (fig. 7, see also WARCHAŁOWSKI 2001c, fig. 34) while in *M. doboszi* apex of aedeagus is shallowly but distinctly emarginate (fig. 3). The dark aberration of *M. brunnipes* differs in elytra covered with dense, almost adherent hair-like setae disposed irregularly over the whole surface of elytra. *M. delagrangi* differs also in apex of aedeagus not emarginate (fig. 11, see also WARCHAŁOWSKI 2001c, fig. 27) and in large femoral spines (in *M. doboszi* femoral spines are very small, as in *M. korbi*). Nominotypical form of *M. brunnipes* differs in uniformly brown or red legs, dense, irregular elytral setation, and more robust legs, especially in males (fig. 17); in *M. brunnipes* apex of aedeagus is more deeply emarginate than in *M. doboszi* (fig. 19, see also WARCHAŁOWSKI 2001c, fig. 21). *M. rubripes* differs in distinct elytral setation in both sexes, arranged in more or less regular rows, and apex of aedeagus not emarginate (fig. 15; ! the figure of aedeagus in WARCHAŁOWSKI 2001c: fig. 41 is wrong, the proper figure is in GRUEV 1984, fig. 250); in *M. rubripes* in most specimens legs are reddish to brown, rarely with blackish femora, occasionally black. Elytra in *M. doboszi* are slightly stouter and more diverging posterad than in all three remaining species from Turkey. Females of *M. doboszi* are similar to females of *M. rubripes* and *M. brunnipes* but differ in dark metallic sheen of pronotum and elytra and distinctly sparser and shorter elytral setation.

DESCRIPTION

Length: male 3.6-4.6 mm (mean 4.13, n = 13), female 4.0-4.5 mm (mean 4.2, n = 3); width: male 1.8-2.3 mm (mean 2.11, n = 13), female 1.9-2.2 mm (mean 2.03, n = 3). Body stout, elytra short and stout, pronotum in male distinctly globose (figs 1, 2).

Head, pronotum and elytra black with dark green metallic sheen. Femora black, tibiae from brown to black. Antennal segments 1, 8-11 black, segments 2-7 reddish basally and black apically. Ventrites black.

Head coarsely and moderately punctate, distance between punctures mostly as wide as puncture diameter. Pronotum in male globose, in female almost spherical, with maximum width in the middle. Puncturation of disc coarse and dense, distance between punctures smaller than puncture diameter. Interspaces shiny, in male bare or with extremely short adherent setae on sides and along

anterior margin, in female with very short, adherent setae. Elytra short and broad with prominent humeral calli. Puncturation of disc moderately coarse, in anterior part dense with interspaces narrower than puncture diameter, appears completely irregular, in posterior half of disc distinctly smaller and sparser than in anterior half, tends to form regular row; intervals in posterior half of disc with more or less regular rows of punctures only slightly smaller than punctures in rows. Elytral setation in male extremely short and sparse, adherent, in some specimens completely disappearing, if visible then arranged in single row along interval; elytral setation in female longer and denser than in male but distinctly shorter and sparser than in any Turkish species of *Macrocoma*, setae semierect, arranged in single row along interval.

Legs in male distinctly more robust than in female, less robust than in *M. brunnipes* and *M. delagrangei*, similar to *M. korbi*. Tarsi in male distinctly wider than in female. Aedeagus in dorsal view slightly narrowed apically, apex cut and with shallow apical emargination (fig. 3); in lateral view aedeagus only slightly widened apically not bulbous as in *M. delagrangei* and *M. rubripes* (fig. 4).

MATERIAL EXAMINED

Holotype male and allotype female: "TURKEY, (prov. Mardin), 37°21'N/40°51'E, 1115 m, Hop Geçidi, 8 km NE of Mardin, 04-05.06.2002, Roland Dobosz leg. (preserved at the Upper Silesian Museum, Bytom, Poland); 5 male and 2 female paratypes: same data; 6 male paratypes: same data but "Roman Królik leg."; paratype male: "TURKEY (prov. Kirklareli), 41°45'N/27°40'E, Yenice env., pass, 29.05.2002, Roland Dobosz leg. (preserved at the Upper Silesian Museum, Bytom, Poland, at the Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, University of Wrocław, Poland, and in private collections of Roman KRÓLIK, Kluczbork, Poland, and Andrzej WARCHALOWSKI, Wrocław, Poland).

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